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also to the general public. The present hand-book describes and illustrates with many pictures the history, trade, agriculture, geology, botany, zoology, and archæology of Belfast and the adjoining counties. It will serve for years as a standard work of reference on the district. Three fine maps are included—a topographic and road map and geologic and archæologic maps.

*Gazetteer of Upper Burma and the Shan States. In five volumes. Compiled from official papers by J. George Scott, F.R.G.S. Assisted by J. P. Hardiman. Printed by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Rangoon, 1900-1901.*

The five volumes of this work contain more than 3,000 pages. Part I (2 volumes) is devoted to the geography, geology, history, religion, resources, and past and present systems of government. All information is given in great detail, from Burmese sources, in matters relating to the reigns of King Mindôn and King Thibaw, but chiefly from official reports, including those of members of the Geological Survey of India. The history supplied by Burmese writers is a curious document, giving little attention to events outside of the capital. It is worthy of preservation as showing the way in which the Burmese thought history should be recorded and for the light it throws upon the character and life of the last two kings of Upper Burma and the doings at their courts. Part II (3 volumes) is a Gazetteer of Upper Burma and the Shan States. It is reasonable to infer from the following typical paragraphs that no hamlet in the country has escaped mention:

HPA HSÖ.—A village in the Man Sang circle of the Northern Shan State of South Hsen Wi. It had in March, 1892, nine houses, with forty inhabitants. . . . The villagers cultivate lowland paddy.

KAK LÖN.—A Yang Lam village in the Man Hpai circle of the Northern Shan State of South Hsen Wi, situated in the rolling country west of the Loi Kawng peak. There were eight houses in March, 1892, with thirty-nine inhabitants, who cultivated hill-rice and cotton.

Important towns, rivers, mountains, etc., receive detailed treatment. Forty-three pages, for example, are given to Mandalay and the district around it. The Gazetteer contains a vast amount of information that cannot readily be obtained elsewhere, and this enhances its value as a reference book.

*Le Japon, politique, économique et social. Par Henry Dumolard, pp. viii+342. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, 1903.*

During the three years Mr. Dumolard lived in Japan he had special advantages, both as Professor of French Law at the Uni-

versity of Tokio and as the head of the Commission sent to Japan by the French Ministry of Public Instruction, to become unusually well acquainted with the people and institutions of the country. His time was largely occupied with the study of the political, social, and economic conditions of Japan, and in this book he records the results of his observations. His aim was to picture the Japan of to-day, not in the superficial and minor aspects which are made so prominent in books of travel, but as a powerful empire, with an army, fleet, universities, parliament, politicians, and newspapers—a nation whose interests are closely identified with those of other countries. This volume is of the first importance in any study of Japan.

*Report by His Majesty's Commissioner on the East Africa Protectorate, pp. 47. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1903. Price 5d.*

The British East African Protectorate lies between the Indian Ocean and Lakes Victoria and Rudolf, and between the Italian possessions and the Juby River on the north and German East Africa on the south. The seat of government is Mombasa, where the Commissioner resides. The large country is divided into seven provinces, over each of which is a sub-commissioner. The report of Commissioner Eliot contains a summary of the geography, resources, and native tribes of the Protectorate, the northwest part of which, however, is still almost unexplored; while studies of the other districts are still in progress. The Commissioner is convinced of the possibility of white colonization on the highlands or plateaux (6,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea) west of the Mau escarpment. He says the average mean temperature in this elevated region is 67° F. at 9 A.M. and 78° F. at noon; and the nights are much cooler. "Ten years' experience shows that the climate is healthy and invigorating, and that European children born in the country may live and thrive there." The Protectorate has abundant resources, and Mr. Eliot believes that tobacco and cotton especially may be cultivated on a large scale in the lowlands.

*Deutschland im Stillen Ozean. By Dr. Georg Wegener. With 140 photographs and a Map in colors. Velhagen & Klasing. Bielefeld and Leipzig.*

This handsome little volume is No. 15 in the *Land und Leute* series of geographical monographies. Dr. Wegener describes the Samoa, Caroline, Marshall, Ladrone and Salomo islands, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and the Bismarck Archipelago, and his competency for the task is enhanced by the fact that in 1900 he visited all the